FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1845. [NO. 1446.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY:
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Just Received and for Sale,

2,000 BUSHELS T. I. SALT.
100 bbls. Irish Potatoes, Yellow and Mercer,
100 casks Fresh Thomastown Lime,
50 bbls. N. E. Rum,
25 ditto Apple Brandy,
15 hhds. good Molasses,
25 boxes Family Cheese,

With a good stock of Sugar and Coffee;—all which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to suitable buyers.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.,
Next door to Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his late purchases of seasonable Goods, from Philadelphia and New York, such as fine dress silks, alpacas, crape de-pe-rens, muslin-de-lains and fine prints, worsted and thibet shawls, silk scarfs, crape lace, (white, black and blue,) gymp and gymp cord, white and black dress goods, mourning crapes, extra fine hair pins, with a variety of head ornaments, long white kitty gloves, kid and beaver do.

Also, gentlemen's fine black and fancy cassimeres, fine black and blue cloths, best quality of coat trimmings, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually kept in dry goods stores, which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South-west corner of market square.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45tf

Also, 120 bags rio coffee,
10 hhds. molasses,
6 ditto sugar,
8 tons iron.

With nails, trace chains, hay forks, spades and shovels, pots, ovens, skillets and spiders, indigo, madder, epsom salts, coppers, Collins' turpentine axes, cut and iron, a fine assortment of saddles, cheap. Also, Cape Fear osnaburgs and yarns always on hand at manufacturer's prices.
J. D. W.

THOMASTOWN LIME,
Plaster of Paris,
N. O. Sugar and Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-3w

500 Flower Pots, for

sale by
W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 12, 1845. 45-6w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might almost men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What amount of suffering has been relieved, and what still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of her direful disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although a entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.
20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to
M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

NOTICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, my Dwelling House and Lot, with a Kitchen, Smoke-house, and other Out-houses thereon, on Winslow street, near the Brick Row, Haymount. Apply to the subscriber. Terms liberal.
ZED. BURROUGHS.
Feb. 11, 1845. 45-tf

T. D. ATKINSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in the Town of LUMBERTON, East from the Court House, where he intends carrying on the

Tailoring Business

In all its branches. From considerable experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

☞ Cutting done in the most approved and fashionable manner.
Lumberton, Feb'y 8, 1845. 45-2w

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

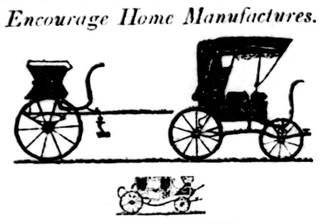
Lee Osbourn *vs.* D. A. Covington, Adm'r of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, are not inhabitants of this State: It is further Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, shall not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.
45] HUGH STEWART, *C. U. C. C.*

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, JANUARY 29, 1845.

THOS. J. JOHNSON

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the Boot and Shoe buying public generally, that he is engaged in his Business at the Stand formerly occupied by C. B. Mallett, Esq., a few doors West of the Market House, North side of Hay street, at the sign of *The Boot*, where he may be found at all times giving his undivided attention to his business. He feels thankful for past favors, and hopes they will not only be continued but increased. A number of good Workmen are in his employ, and he expects daily an addition thereto. The above is a sufficient guaranty to him to warrant all work done by him.

☞ Repairing done as usual.

To two good Bootmakers constant employment will be given, with good wages. None need apply but *sober* men.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 4, 1845. 44-3w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

1000 LBS. Wythe County BUTTER, for sale by
COOK & TROY.
February 4, 1845. 44-3w

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale my HOUSE AND LOT in Pittsborough. The House is a convenient and comfortable one, and the Lot is very favorably situated, being high and affording a fine view of the village. On said Lot is a Stable, Carriage House, Kitchen, Wash House, and Smokehouse, all of which are well constructed. There is also a Well of excellent water on said Lot.

For particulars relative to the premises, apply to Henry A. London, Esq. of Pittsborough, and for terms of sale, apply to Thomas C. Miller, Esq. of Wilmington. Terms are accommodating.

LUCY A. OWEN.
Bladen County, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-4w

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has taken the Store, first door East of Mr. Hale's Bookstore, formerly occupied by W. S. Anderson, Esq., where he has opened his

Stock of GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

Rio, St. Domingo, Cuba, Laguira, and Old Government Java Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Muscovado Sugars; Woolsey & Woolsey's best Loaf ditto; Imperial and Gunpowder Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Camphor; Rice; Molasses; Matidor; Indigo; Copperas; Saltpetre; Brimstone; Alum; Saleratus; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; Paste Blacking; Castor and Sweet Oil; Crockery; Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Shoes; Boys' ditto. Also, a neat assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Retail trade. All of which will be sold very low for *Cash*, or given in exchange for all kinds of Back-country Produce at the highest market price.

JAMES S. GRANT.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.
Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.
Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.
Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.
Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.
Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1844.

Nancy Godwin, Sarah Inman, Armeline Bryan, Josiah Nye in right of his wife Elizabeth, and William Baldwin, Jr. *against* Bryant Baldwin, Ann L. Baldwin, Canada Rouse in right of his wife Amey, Thomas Simpson, John Graham, Montleion Graham and Rebecca Graham.

Petition for a division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Bryant Baldwin, Ann L. Baldwin, Canada Rouse, Thomas Simpson, John Graham, Montleion Graham and Rebecca Graham, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer," a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said defendants personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard ex parte.

From the Minutes.
CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.
41-6t—pr. adv. $3 25.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law Office, Fall Term, 1844.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Duncan McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant, Duncan McAlpin, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Lumberton on the 4th Monday of March next, to replevy and plead to issue, or Judgment will be taken as confessed, and the Lands levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1844.
[44] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

Wholesale Houses, NEW YORK.

THE Subscribers are now amply prepared with

FULL STOCKS OF GOODS

In their respective departments, peculiarly suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants.

The large and varied assortment which the New York Market affords to purchasers, presents a superior opportunity for a choice selection, and on terms in all respects as favorable, to say the least as any other market.

Southern and Western Merchants are assured of our determination to please, if possible, all who are in search of *Spring and Summer Supplies*—and are respectfully invited to examine our several Stocks and Prices.

Silks and Fancy Goods.

Bowen & McNamee, 16 William, corner of Beaver street.
Carleton, Frothingham & Co., No. 172 Pearl street, corner of Pine st.

Straw Goods.

G. M. Peck, 146 Pearl street.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, No. 39 Nassau-street, corner of Liberty, opposite the Post Office.
C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co. 207 Pearl-street, four doors above Maiden Lane.
Nelson & Graydon, 61 Cedar-street, next door to the new Post Office.
J. W. & R. Leavitt, 166 Pearl-street.
Parsons & Lawrence, 129 Pearl-street and 82 Beaver, a few doors below Wall-street.
Bradner & Co., 160 Pearl-street, near Wall.
John P. Stagg & Co., 182 Pearl-street.
F. S. & D. Lathrop, 62 William-street, corner of Cedar-street.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting and Summer Goods.

Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 82 William-street, corner of Maiden Lane.
F. S. Winston & Co., 138 Pearl-street; Foreign and Domestic Woolens, Vestings and Pantaloon Stuffs.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Wolfe & Gillespie, 193 Pearl-street, near Maiden Lane.
Hyslop & Brother, successors to Robert Hyslop & Son, No. 220 Pearl-street, above Maiden Lane.
Cornell, Brothers, 269 Pearl, corner Fulton-street.
W. I. Buck, 209 Pearl-street, four doors above Maiden Lane; extensive Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness and Coach Hardware.
Henry Baylis, 105 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.
Wetmore & Co., 79 and 81 Vesey and 205 Washington-streets; Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Bar Iron and Steel.
John Van Nest, successor to Abraham Van Nest, 114 Pearl-street, Hanover Square; Importer and Dealer in Saddlery, Coach and Harness Hardware.

Importer of French and English Staple Stationary.

Lewis I. Cohen, 138 William-street, two doors from Fulton.

Importers of Watches, Fine Cutlery, Jewelry, and Plated Ware.

Ball, Tompkins & Black, (late Marquand & Co.,) 181 Broadway.

Boots, Shoes, Leghorn and Palm Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.

D. & A. Wesson, 157 Pearl-st. near Wall.
Spofford, Tileston & Co., 149 Water-street.
Watson & Shipman, No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post Office.
Calvin W. How, 131 Maiden Lane.

Books and Stationary.

Collins, Brother & Co., 254 Pearl-street
Pratt, Woodford & Co. 63 Wall-street.
Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl-street.

Importers of Fancy Articles, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, &c.

A. H. Ward & Co., (formerly Bailly, Ward & Co.) 41 Maiden Lane.
Levi Cook & Co. 138 Pearl-street,—also Buttons &c.
Wm. H. Carey & Co., 186 Pearl-street, opposite Cedar-street.
Spelman & Fraser, 136 Pearl-street,—also Cutlery, Buttons, &c.

Manufacturers & Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs.

J. & J. F. Trippe, 90 and 92 Maiden Lane.
Hoadley, Phelps & Co. 142 Water-street, near Maiden Lane.
Haviland, Keese & Co. 80 Maiden Lane.
H. H. Schieffelin & Co. 104 and 106 John street.

Cutlery, House-keeping, Hardware, Tin and Wood Ware, Baskets, &c.

J. B. Windle & Co, 56 Maiden Lane.

Wholesale Grocers.

J. & A. Lowery, 121 Front-street.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Fine Groceries, &c.

A. Biringer & Co., 141 Broadway.

China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

Henry W. Haydock, 276 Pearl-street.

Umbrellas, &c.

Henry Keep, 122 Pearl-street, successor to Thomas Garner, Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas and Parasols.
Richard McNamee, No. 16 William-street, Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols, Stocks, Linens and Straw Goods.
Charles Davis, 194 Pearl-street, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Umbrellas.
Horace H. Day, 25 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer of Patent India Rubber Suspenders, and all kinds of India Rubber Goods.
Firth, Hall & Pond, No. 239 Broadway, Manufacturers, Publishers and Importers of Music and Musical Instruments.—Sole agents for Chickering's Piano Fortes.

PUBLIC HOUSES---NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of the following named Public Houses, in the City of New York, unite in the above invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, who may visit our Commercial Emporium, to call at our respective Houses; pledging ourselves to administer the comforts of "Home," as far as in our power, to those who may give us the preference.

Mansion House, W. J. Bunker, 39 Broadway.
Howard Hotel, Thomas & Roe, Broadway.
City Hotel, Chester Jennings, Broadway.
Waverley House, Willard Whitcomb, 54 & 56 Broadway.
Atlantic Hotel, No. 3 & 5 Broadway, W. C. Anderson.
Pacific Hotel, 162 Greenwich street, J. W. Boody, W. D. Parsons.
Astor House, Coleman & Stetson.
Franklin House, Broadway, Hayes & Treadwell.
New York, Jan. 11th, 1845. 42-5w.

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about 2100 ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.
Morven, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Original Bill—In Equity, to March Term, 1845.

Thos. Waddill, James M. Waddill, & Jno. Waddill, *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, deceased, and others.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that William Waddill, Jr., John R. Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson, Anna Lancaster, (William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, children and heirs at law of Richard Tomlinson, Sen'r,) James Tomlinson and his children, Thomas, Margaret, John, Caroline, James, and Sidney H., are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.
43] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken at the time the disease or the security to the forthcoming bond, as the bailee of the officer; and all other executions thereafter levied on said property shall create a lien on the same from and after the said respective levies, and shall be satisfied accordingly out of the proceeds of said property; but said officer thereafter so levying shall not take the said property out of the custody of the said security for the forthcoming of the same or, the day of sale: *provided*, that all such sales shall take place within thirty days after the said levy: *provided further*, that if such sale shall not be made within the time aforesaid, any other officer who may have levied upon said property may sell the same.

[Ratified this 8th day of January, 1845.]

An Act to prohibit the levying of executions upon growing crops, until said crops are matured.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any sheriff, coroner, constable or other officer, to levy an execution on any growing crops.

[Ratified the 7th day of January, 1845.]

Legal joke of Mayor Harper.—It appeared from the statement last week in the Superior Court, on the motion of Mr. Lockwood to have a brother member thrown over the bar, that Mr. L. was counsel for Madame Barbiere, and his opponent for her husband, in a difficulty relating to the right of property, the husband having given an order for seizing it, and the wife insisting that he had no right to do so. Each of the counsel in the case applied to Mayor Harper, the one for the aid of a body of Police to assist him in taking the goods—the other for similar aid to protect them. The matter was zealously argued before the mayor by the respective counsel, and the Mayor finally, in a half-laughing way, came to the following conclusion: "That both of the lawyers ought to be committed, and the property divided between their clients. He referred the parties to the Magistrates of Police.—*N. Y. Express.*

Cotton Carpets.—These hard times have put people to many economical shifts, and these shifts in turn, have put folks to inconvenience. No longer than last week, a gentleman who had been for several months courting a lady, for her fortune, (!) withdrew. The girl was astonished, but not so, her mother. The good woman thinking he was a mercenary, bought a cotton wove carpet, and spent one whole evening in talking to her daughter's lover, about the "hard times," in illustration of which, she pointed to her *cotton carpet*. "Nuff ced." The gentleman was off!

"Mother," was the young girl's question, "what is the reason Mr. R. has forsaken me?"

"My dear, he is *poor* himself, and of course, (pointing to the carpet) he makes no *advances* upon cotton.

The Post Master at Rahway, N. J., wishes to know the whereabouts of either Walter King, or his wife, or his heirs, to whom a large amount of property has been left—[Exchange paper.

There is a relationship between us and Walter King—our mutual progenitors were Mr. Adam and Mrs. Eve, of Paradise Place, Edenville. The Rahway Postmaster may send us our share by mail at his earliest convenience.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The debt of the State of New York, at the present time, according to the recent Report of the Comptroller of that State, is $28,068,413 26.

The whole original cost of the Canals of the State is officially reported to be $30,461,303, 84; and the tolls on them during the last year amounted to $2,398,225 60.—The entire canal system of the State pays an interest on the cost of the canals, as put down above, of about six per cent. per annum.

The number of acres of land assessed in the State is 27,675,075; and the assessed value of real and personal estate, as corrected by the Board of Supervisors, is $599,891,923. The amount of State, county and town taxes levied on this sum is $4,243,101.

Dissuasives from War.—England is full of Life Assurance Associations; and one of the most useful among them, the Temperance Life Assurance Institution, has adopted the provision that "if any person whose life is assured by the institution shall enter the army or navy, or preventive service, his policy shall be void; and if any member shall be convicted of giving or accepting a challenge to fight, he shall be excluded and all his interest forfeited." Men begin to understand the practical bearings of peace and war on their own interests.

A Conscientious Juror.—"I remember," says Lord Eldon, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York; and when he had proceeded for about two hours he observed—'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box; where is the other one?' 'Please you, my Lord,' said one of the jury, 'he is gone away about some business, but *he has left his verdict with me!*'"

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An Act more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter no *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue, unless the plaintiff, his agent or attorney shall make affidavit, in writing, before the clerk of the court in which said judgment may be or the Justice of the Peace to whom application is made for such process, that he believes the defendant has not property to satisfy such judgment which can be reached by a *fieri facias*, and has property, money or effects, which cannot be reached by *fieri facias*, or has fradulently concealed his property, money or effects, or is about to remove from the State.

SEC. II. *Be it further enacted*, That no court in this State shall permit an issue of fraud to be made up and tried, under the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, Rev. Stat. chap. 58, sec. 10th, unless the creditor, his agent or attorney, shall file a suggestion, in writing, of such fraud or concealment, therein specifying the particulars of such fraud or concealment, and shall annex to the said suggestion his affidavit that he verily believes the matters therein stated are true.

SEC. III. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the plaintiff in any judgment shall be desirous of subjecting the bail of the defendant in such judgment to the payment thereof, such plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed, in the first instance, by *scire facias* against such bail, without having previously issued any *capias ad satisfaciendum* against the defendant; but such *scire facias* shall not stand for trial at the appearance term.

[Ratified this second day of January, 1845.]

An act in favour of Poor Debtors.

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That in addition to the property now by law exempted from execution, there shall hereafter, in favour of every house keeper, be exempted from seizure under execution, on debts contracted after the first day of July next, the necessary farming tools for one labourer; one bed, bedstead and covering, for every two members of the family; two months' provision for the family; four hogs; and all necessary household and kitchen furniture, not to exceed fifty dollars in value.

SEC. II. *Be it enacted*, That whenever any poor debtor shall apply for the benefit of this act, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace to whom such application shall be made, to appoint three respectable freeholders, disinterested and unconnected with the parties, to lay off and assign to such poor debtors the portion to which he is entitled under the provisions of this act, and to make report thereof to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county in which they reside.

SEC. III. *Be it further enacted*, &c., That all and every conveyance by sale, deed of trust, or otherwise, for the payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, of the property hereby exempted from executions, shall be deemed and held and is hereby declared to be null and void and of no effect.

[Ratified this 2nd January, 1845.]

An Act to prevent frauds in levying executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under execution.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That hereafter when any execution shall be levied upon personal chattels, and bond and security taken for their forthcoming on the day of sale, it shall be the duty of the officer making said levy and taking said bond, to specify in said bond the property levied upon, and, moreover, to furnish, under his hand and seal, to the security, a list of the property levied upon, attested by at least one credible witness, and stating therein the day of sale; and the delivery of the said list to the forthcoming bond, as the bailee of the officer; and all other executions thereafter levied on said property shall create a lien on the same from and after the said respective levies, and shall be satisfied accordingly out of the proceeds of said property; but said officer thereafter so levying shall not take the said property out of the custody of the said security for the forthcoming of the same or, the day of sale: *provided*, that all such sales shall take place within thirty days after the said levy: *provided further*, that if such sale shall not be made within the time aforesaid, any other officer who may have levied upon said property may sell the same.

[Ratified this 8th day of January, 1845.]

An Act to prohibit the levying of executions upon growing crops, until said crops are matured.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any sheriff, coroner, constable or other officer, to levy an execution on any growing crops.

[Ratified the 7th day of January, 1845.]

WASHINGTON CITY, February 13.

BREAKING THE SEALS.

Yesterday was the day assigned, by the joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, for the performance of the constitutional duty of opening and counting the votes for PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT of the United States given by the Electoral Colleges of the several States.

In pursuance of that resolution, the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, at a few minutes before 12 o'clock, suspended the business in which it was engaged, and prepared to receive into its Chamber, according to previous arrangement, the Senate of the United States. A table had been placed in the area before the Clerk's table for the accommodation of the recording officers of both bodies. The members, no longer in groups in the aisles and lobbies, or lounging over the last newspaper, were generally in their seats, and the silence of expectation gradually settled down on all present, as the finger of the dial pointed to the hour of noon. The doors of the hall were thrown open, and in a few moments the approach of THE SENATE was indicated by the appearance of their Sergeant-at-Arms, who was followed by the President and Secretary of the Senate, and then by the Senators, walking two by two, who took seats prepared for them in a double semicircle round about the area in front of the Clerk's table.

The President of the Senate having ascended to the Speaker's Chair, the Speaker of the House being seated on his left, stood as did the members of the House, until the Senators were seated in order. The Tellers appointed by the two Houses (Mr. Walker of the Senate, and Messrs. Kennedy, of Maryland, and Burke, of New Hampshire, of the House) took their seats at the table of the Clerk, the Secretary of the Senate on their right, the Clerk of the House on their left hand; the chief clerks of the House and the Senate being seated at the table below the two Sergeants-at-Arms having seats on either side.

The scene had nothing of the pomp that would have blazed upon the eye at a ceremonial of such consequence in Governments differently organized from ours. Depending for its solemnity and its effect on the inherent greatness of the act to be done, to one who regarded it with a philosophic eye it had a solemnity approaching the sublime. Who that reflected on the struggles, the tumult, the battles, and the blood, which have so often accompanied the acquisition of a disputed throne in the Old World—or, indeed, of a disputed Chieftainship in the Governments of the New World—could look on this peaceful and tranquil assembly, remembering the purpose which had called it together and the event which it was virtually to consummate, and not be deeply impressed by the happy expedient here first devised for securing the succession to supreme Executive power by a delegated expression of a Nation's Will?

The spectacle was earnestly contemplated by an auditory as large as the limits of the galleries could by possibility contain. The Ladies, never the last to catch a prevailing enthusiasm, or to gaze with interest on solemn public acts, had been pouring along every avenue, and climbing the endless staircase of the Capitol, by which they reach a narrow space allotted to them, for hours before; but the gallery called theirs could by no means contain all who struggled for seat or standing room within its precincts; and those who arrived too late for these privileged places were fain to content themselves with the two nearest wings of the gentlemen's gallery, into which they seemed to have overflowed on either side. The residue of this gallery, which runs round the whole semicircular boundary of the hall, was piled up in dark masses with eager, orderly, and attentive observers of what was transacting in the space below.

Considering the multitude assembled, an astonishing silence pervaded the hall, when Mr. Mangum, President of the Senate, rose and said that "the Senate and House of Representatives had met, according to the Constitution, for the purpose of counting the votes given by the Electors of the several States for President and Vice President of the United States;" and then, taking from the papers before him one of the sealed packages, broke the seals, opened it, and said: "I present to you, gentlemen Tellers, the votes of the Electors of the State of MAINE, that they may be counted."

Mr. Walker then read aloud the Report of the Proceedings of the Electors of that State, and the Clerks took down the numbers as they were announced.

In this manner the reports from all the States were gone through with; the Tellers relieving each other from time to time in the reading.

The process was necessarily rather heavy, and nothing but its great intrinsic importance prevented its being insufferably tedious, the result of each ballot being known so long beforehand. Yet a stranger, on witnessing the respectful and restrained attention of all present, might have almost supposed that the result was now made known for the first time.

The counting being at length finished, Mr. Walker rose and said: "The Tellers having counted the votes given for President and Vice President of the United States, have directed me to report the same to the President of the Senate."

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE then, in a clear and firm voice, which reached every recess of the Hall, announced the result of the counting, (as it will be found stated in another column.) After which he pronounced the Fiat of the People in the following terms: "I do therefore declare JAMES K. POLK, *of Tennessee*, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, to be duly elected President of the United States for the term of four years from the fourth day of March next." He made a similar announcement of the election of GEORGE M. DALLAS, *of Pennsylvania*, as Vice President for the same term; and then added: "The business for which the two Houses convened having now been completed, the SENATE will now return to its Chamber."

The Members of the House rose in their places, and remained standing until the Senators retired from the Hall in the same order in which they had entered it.

The ceremony occupied just an hour and a half, and was conducted throughout with the most unbroken decorum, the final enunciation of the result not having elicited even a sound from the multitudes assembled through all the galleries, lobbies, and outer purviews of the Hall. The House immediately adjourned; and, in a few minutes, the Hall was as still and empty as if the greatest ceremony, regarding its internal affairs, in which a great nation can be occupied, had not just passed within its walls.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE NEW POST OFFICE BILL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1845.

The bill contemplates very material alterations of the present system, and the movement, as respects a reform in the rates of letter postage, is certainly a very bold one. It is altogether an experiment, and we cannot tell what it will lead to, until the plan has been tried. I think it will work well.

The following are some of the principal provisions of the bill, as it passed the Senate.

The postage charged on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight and containing any number of pieces of paper, shall be *five cents* for all distances; for letters double that weight, *ten cents;* for treble letters, *fifteen cents;* for quadruple letters *twenty cents.*

All newspapers not exceeding in superficies 1900 square inches may be sent by the publishers thereof, free of postage, for a distance not exceeding *thirty miles* from the place at which they are published.—All newspapers of the same size going farther than thirty miles, shall be charged postage as at present. All newspapers above this size, and pamphlets and magazines not exceeding ounce in weight, are to be charged *two and a half cents* for any distance, and one cent additional for every additional ounce in weight.

No officer of the Government to enjoy the franking privilege, but the postage on such letters as they shall receive on business pertaining to their public duties, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of their respective bureaus; and accounts of such sums paid, shall be regularly kept, &c. The same with the deputy postmasters. When the commissions of the postmasters shall not exceed $25 per annum, the Postmaster General may increase the rate of commission, provided it does not exceed 50 per cent. of the amount received at each post office.

The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives may, during each session of Congress, and for a period of thirty days before and thirty days after the end of each session, mail, free of postage, any letter, newspaper or packet, not exceeding two ounces in weight. All postage incurred by members of Congress, on letters, &c., received by them on public business, on account of excess of weight, shall be refunded to them out of the contingent fund of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

Private expresses are prohibited, under a penalty of *one hundred and fifty dollars* for every offence, but newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals may be carried out of the mail.

All stage coaches, railroad cars, steamboats, &c., which regularly perform trips on post routes, are prohibited, under a penalty of *one hundred dollars* for every offence, from carrying letters or other mailable matter, except such as relate to the cargo, and except newspapers, magazines and periodicals. They are also liable to the same penalty for transporting any person having charge of a private express, containing letters, &c. chargeable with postage.

The sum of 750,000 dollars to be appropriated out of the Treasury for supplying any deficiency in the regular revenues from postage, or more if required, for affording the same facilities in the transmission of mailable matter as now exist, or for extending the mail service in proportion to the increase of population, particularly in the new States and Territories.

The bill provides for continuing the franking privilege to Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Harrison and to all ex-Presidents.

The provisions of this bill have not been sufficiently canvassed out of the Senate, to enable us to determine what favor it will meet with in the House. As low postages, however, seemed to be called for by the public voice, and as the bill has been passed in the Senate by a very decided vote, I am inclined to the opinion (and particularly so, too, as the time before the end of the session is too short to make it possible for any bill originated in the House to be matured and got through both Houses) that it will not be rejected by the House.

Bribery and Corruption.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, says:

You will have noticed from time to time some very strange developments relative to the purchase and sale of offices and contracts at Washington. The case of Zabriskie of New Brunswick is now before a committee for examination. Many others are known to members of Congress.

It is not improbable that some of them may yet be made public. Among those susceptible of proof are the following:

1. A fine pair of horses and a carriage to an editor here, for the promise of a pursership. The contract was not fulfilled. The party receives an appointment in the Treasury Department instead of the Navy.—The matter was thus compromised.

2. An appointment as collector to an Eastern port. Price paid, four hundred dollars.

3. An appointment to a foreign consulate. Price paid, one thousand dollars down, and certain contingencies hereafter.

All these matters are known to the committees of the Senate, together with the names of the parties. They are only a sample of what exist. The reason why they begin now to develope themselves is that the approaching end of the administration takes off the fear of those who know the facts, and they begin to speak out.

MORE FRAUDS!

The attention of the reader is requested to the following letter from New York, published in the National Intelligencer:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1845.

"Some curious developments are made in a Report which was laid before the Board of Aldermen last evening, in regard to the Locofoco mode of management at our elections in this city. In reply to a resolution offered by Alderman Hasbrouck, who is the representative of the "Democracy" in the Common Council, calling upon the Commissioners of the Almshouse to give information whether any convicts had been allowed to escape from Blackwell's Island to vote at elections, Alderman Miller called the attention of the Board to a report which had been laid on the table a few minutes previously, and which he moved should be read for the satisfaction of the gentleman. The facts set forth in this document are supported by a great number of affidavits, and they unmask a system of corruption disgraceful to the party that could tolerate it.

It appears that, for some days previous to an election, the paupers are regularly drilled for the service they are expected to perform at the polls. Their almshouse habiliments are exchanged for clothes less suspicious; they are supplied with additional rations and plenty of rum. On the morning of the election omnibuses are ready to convey them to the polls.—They are all furnished with the "right ticket," and threatened with dismission in case they vote any other. They are then sent off in charge of one of the "faithful," whose duty it is to see that they exercise the elective franchise in a manner conformable to the wishes of their drivers. A day or two afterwards, these free and independent voters generally return drunk and with their clothes in tatters. If they have discharged the duty expected of them faithfully, they are received with open arms. If they have voted contrary to expectation, which is rarely the case, they are turned out and forbidden to make application again for admission.

I have but glanced at one of the abuses enumerated in the report. There are others equally flagrant, alleged to have been common under the rule of Locofocoism. In some instances paupers were compelled to get up from their sick beds and get in carriages to go and vote. American paupers, it appears, received little favor compared with those of Aruigu birth, inasmuch as the latter may be more depended upon to "vote right." All these allegations are substantiated by testimony of so much weight that it seems impossible to doubt their truth. They will convey a not unfair idea of the petty intrigues and machinations to which Locofocoism is in the habit of resorting in order to maintain its supremacy.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

I wish to suggest through your valuable paper to the Whig party at large that measures be taken immediately to put into the hands of every Whig, and if possible every member of each political party, a copy of the late speech of the Hon. Mr. Clingman of N. C., in the House of Representatives. It will tell the people how the man who received a majority of the legal votes at the late Presidential Election was defeated, and will also be a tribute due the chivalrous North Carolinian, who dared to *"brave the lion in his den,"* and tell the truth even at the peril of his life, for he must have expected assassination at the hands of some member of the Empire Club, or to have been bullied into a duel by some of the more honorable members of the party whose iniquities he so fearlessly exposed. I think if some establishment in your city will publish the speech in a cheap form, and advertise to that effect, every Clay Club or Whig Association in the United States, will order a quantity sufficient for circulation in their various towns.

A WHIG OF MICHIGAN.

The Naturalization Laws.—The N. York Evening Post states that the Commissioners appointed by the Senate of the United States to look into the practice which prevails in the naturalization of aliens, are in the city of New York, holding their sessions with closed doors, and sending for persons and papers.

Commissioners are employed in the other chief cities on the maritime border in making similar inquiries.

We have no hope of the passage at this session of Congress of any act for a reform of the laws regulating Naturalization. We believe, however, that the investigation instituted by the Senate's committee will elicit most valuable information, such as cannot fail to exercise a salutary influence on the action of the next Congress upon the subject.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The McNulty investigation was brought to a close last night by the Justices (Morsell & Goddard) requiring the accused to give bail in the sum of seventeen thousand dollars for his appearance at the next Criminal Court, on the second Monday in March, 1845, to answer to the charge of embezzlement. His securities are the Hon. Emery D. Potter and Mr. Bryan Leonard.

National Intelligencer.

The Hon. Lewis Cass has been chosen to be a Senator of the United States from the State of MICHIGAN for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Mr. Polk, on his arrival in Cincinnati, was received by a large concourse of people. Judge Reed made an address to him full of party slang, which was offensive to every right minded man in the crowd. Mr. Polk took it so unwelcomely that in his reply he took occasion to rebuke the speaker, by telling him that he (Mr. P.) was not elected by a faction, but by the people, and that he [illegible] of a party." Very good. If Mr. P. fulfills this promise, which he has frequently made before, the demagogues who are now expecting place from him, and following in his wake, will be very wrathy.

Mr. Polk declines passing through Baltimore on his way to Washington. He will come to the Relay House by Railroad, and there take the cars for Washington. Office holders and office seekers will take notice accordingly, and be on the ground.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Hon. John W. Jones, of Virginia, now the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, positively declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress; a determination to which he has been brought not only by a desire for retirement and tranquility, but by the necessity of giving personal attention to his private affairs.

The New York Post, (Locofoco,) has the following from Washington:

"Our letters from Washington, say that the proposition of Mr. Benton, which our readers will find in the reported proceedings of Congress, has caused a change in the political barometer! *It has fallen like a thunderbolt among the friends of immediate annexation.*"

A card is published in the Madisonian, from J. Tyler, jr. and Lieut Avery, of the U. S. Navy, in which they deny that there is any truth in the story stated in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a fight between them.

Statistical facts of the Union.—Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of Patents, in his report just submitted to Congress, states some interesting facts. The population of the United States is estimated at 19,183,000.—The number of bushels of wheat raised in 1843, was 100,310,856. Twelve millions and a half bushels by New York State, twelve millions and a quarter by Pennsylvania, and nearly nineteen millions by Ohio. The State which raises the greatest amount of oats is New York—nearly twenty-five millions; Pennsylvania is next—nearly nineteen millions. The largest amount of rye is raised in Pennsylvania—nine millions and a half bushels; buckwheat, also, two and a half millions. Fifteen millions of Indian corn were raised in Pennsylvania; in Tennessee, sixty-seven millions. Nine millions bushels of potatoes were raised in this State; New York, twenty-six millions; Maine, ten millions. Four hundred and forty-one thousand pounds of tobacco were raised in Pennsylvania, twenty-six thousand pounds of silk, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds of sugar, and nineteen thousand gallons of wine made. The total products of the whole country are as follows: Wheat 100,310,856 bushels; barley, 3,220,721; oats, 145,929,966; rye, 24,280,271; buckwheat, 7,954,410; Indian corn, 494,618,316; potatoes, 105,756,133; hay, 15,419,807; flax and hemp, 161,007 tons: tobacco, 185,731,554 pounds; cotton, 747,660,000 pounds; rice, 89,879,145 pounds; silk, 315,765 pounds; sugar, 126,400,310 pounds; wine, 139,240 gallons.—*Ohio Statesman.*

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE, FEB. 6.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA CAPTURED!

The schooner Water Witch arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 26th ult.

Col. W. Boardman came passenger in her, with despatches from Mr. Shannon to the United States Government.

By this arrival we are in possession of the fact of Santa Anna's capture. Since our last advices, he had made several attempts upon the city of Puebla; attacking it at the head of four thousand troops, one half of which were cavalry. In these endeavors he was repulsed with considerable loss.

Soon afterwards he left the army, about four leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men, and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving at that city he parted with his escort, and attempted to make his escape to the mountains on foot, and in the disguise of a friar.

On the 15th of January he was discovered in a barranca (ravine) near a little Indian village called Jito, some leagues from Jalapa, by a couple of Indians who were hunting. The dogs belonging to the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians followed the direction of their barking and found the Dictator, who offered them his watch and such money as he had about him if they would guide him to his hacienda. This they refused to do, but gave the alarm and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his cork leg on account of the inflammation produced by walking upon it, and was carried by his servants.

On the 20th of January he was put in the prison at Perote, where he now is.

Col. Boardman met Parades on the road between Mexico and Puebla, marching at the head of the Government forces, to give Santa Anna battle; but the fortunes of the Despot became so desperate that he deserted the army and was captured before Paredes came up to him.

Singular Fatality.—We regret to state, that Mr. Eli Parker, of this county, received a severe beating about five weeks since.—A few days afterwards he was attacked with a disease in the head, termed by some St. Anthony's fire, and by others, the black tongue; and on the seventeenth day from the time he received the beating he died. Mr. Parker lived with Mr. James Elinor, about three miles from this place; and Mrs. Elinor, in attending upon Mr. Parker, imbibed the disease in a small scratch on her hand—her arm inflamed and in a few days she died. Mr. Edward G. Thomson, a shoemaker, working for Mr. Ellinor, attended upon Mr. Parker, and shortly after his death he was attacked with the disease and died in a few days. During the inflammation of Mrs. Ellinor's arm, Mr. Ellinor's shaving brush was used to put some ointment on it, and afterwards he used the brush in shaving himself—his neck and head inflamed, and in a few days he died. The wife of Mr. Benjamin Anderson visited Mrs. Ellinor—she took the disease, and now lies dangerously ill; her husband and four or five children are also ill with the same disease.

The wife of Mr. Parker, Mr. Josiah Ellinor, and several other persons, white and colored, have been attacked with the same disease, but are recovering. Mr. Thompson died in this place; which is the only case we have had here.

These sudden deaths have spread consternation through the surrounding country; but as it is confidently believed that this fatal disease has been arrested, we trust the alarm will soon subside.—*Turboro' Press.*

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 8.

Disaster.—We understand that the pole boat Louisa, owned by Messrs. Foxworth, M'Corkle and McDonald of Marion, was burned at the Quacho landing on the Pee Dee river on Sunday last. About 220 bales of cotton were consumed and a man by the name of Powers, who was asleep in the cabin of the boat, perished in the flames.

Unparalleled Energy.—On Wednesday the 5th inst., the immense Printing Establishment of the "New York Tribune" was burnt to the ground, leaving no time even to save a sheet of paper. On the next morning (Thursday,) Messrs. Greely & McElrath, Proprietors, undaunted by their heavy loss, issued their paper again, thus evincing an industry and energy never before equalled, we should think, under similar circumstances. It stands alone, a *unique* performance in the annals of Newspaper publication. With such men, "there's no such word as *fail.*"

Quite Consoling for the Attorneys.—An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, says the Boston Transcript, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Tholer, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing the hope that he would also subscribe a shilling.—"Only a shilling," said Tholer, "only a shilling to bury an attorney! Here is a guinea; go and bury one and twenty of them."

Choked to death.—The wife of Mr. Enos Simpkins, Sen., of Bridgeton, (West Jersey,) was choked to death Friday evening by getting a piece of ham fast in her throat. Her death was so instantaneous that no person had time to do any thing to afford her relief.

Railroads seem to be all the rage, both in this country and Europe. There are about thirty applications for charters before the Legislature of Massachusetts, and it is said that the plans for two hundred and twenty railroads in Great Britain are under consideration by the Board of Trade.

Among the persons who called on Mr. Polk at Louisville, was a German, who fared somewhat roughly in the hands of the "fighting committee" at the August election. On his being introducted, Mr. Polk asked him how he did? "Oh," said he, turning the back of his head towards the President elect and rubbing it, "I'se only so so, *mine head ishn't vell yet.*"

Louisville Journal.

A Wicked Act.—The Nashville Whig states that a tavern keeper, in that city, on the 29th ultimo, caused two little boys (brothers) to drink raw whiskey for a trifling wager, the consequence of which was the death of one of the two, and the stupefaction of the other on the spot!

Legislature of N. Carolina.

REPORT

Of the Committee on a Penitentiary.

IN SENATE, DECEMBER 23, 1844.

The committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Penitentiary, respectfully submit the following Report:

The subject of the penitentiary system is not a new one in North Carolina. It has been frequently and earnestly agitated and discussed amongst the people, and in the Legislature. The current of public opinion has seemed to run in its favor; but your committee are not advised that it has ever been presented in so distinct and tangible a form, as to elicit a clear manifestation of the public will, either for or against its adoption. Nor have they the means of knowing what that will now is in relation to this subject. It is much to be regretted, that this most important question has never been presented, so disconnected from all subjects involving local and political excitement, and accompanied with such explanations touching its probable cost—its annual expenses and production—its effects upon the progress of crime and the reformation of criminals, as might enable the public to arrive at a clear understanding of its merits, and a definite conclusion as to the expediency of its adoption in this State. It will be the purpose of your committee to furnish such details and statistics, gleaned from the scanty stock of materials within their reach, as may contribute in some degree to the general information. Without going into an elaborate argument, a few observations on the general question of expediency, may not be deemed inappropriate.

The experience of other States, both foreign and domestic, which have given the penitentiary system a thorough trial, furnish sufficient *data* for arriving at a safe conclusion as to its beneficial operation. Its history in our own country has been most favorable to the American penitentiary system. It is conclusively shown to have checked, if it has not materially diminished the commission of crime—even amidst a population unparalleled for its rapid increase and heterogeneous character. By abrogating the barbarous punishment imposed by feudal times—which have not been touched by the meliorating influences of a more civilized age—we should but conform to, and sanction those just and benevolent considerations which look more to the prevention than the punishment of crime—more to the reformation than the punishment of criminals—which seek to temper justice with humanity, and to compel even the hardened culprit to regard the dispenser of justice more as a merciful judge, than a ruthless and savage avenger. The punishments of whipping, cropping and branding, sanctioned by our laws, are considered as not only impolitic, in view of their effects upon the prevention of crime and the reformation of offenders, but as uncongenial to the spirit of the age, and revolting to humanity. What *probability*—what *hope* is there, that the man who has become the victim of such torturing punishment, publicly inflicted in the presence of crowds usually attracted by such revolting exhibitions, ever *will* or *can*, rise above that condition of deep and irretrievable degradation into which he is sunk by so infamous a punishment? He knows that the brand of Cain is upon him—he bears upon his person the indelible and damning proof of his infamy. He is *forced* out of the circle of the reclaiming influences of personal pride, and the hope of future respectability. An impassable barrier separates him from all respectable association, and feeling that all is lost, he either sinks into the loathsome imbecility of drunkenness or into a new career of crime. Whatever palliation or excuse he might find in the sudden impulses of a hasty temper—in the ungovernable exasperation for great personal injury or insult or in the frightful sufferings of penury and want—no matter how much the better impulses of his nature, and the pride of a once honest name, might stimulate him to regain a respectable position in society, he is yet crushed beneath the consciousness, that there are no oblivious waters in public sentiment that can wash out the scars of his lacerated flesh—no panacea in public sympathy that can heal the wounds of his mutilated person. These unhappy consequences do not so frequently result from the milder—better graduated, and less infamous punishments of a penitentiary code. Solitary confinement induces a communion with conscience; active employment gives a healthy action and beneficial direction to the mind. The convict is cut off from the temptations and opportunities of evil association; he acquires a habit of sober industry during a lengthened confinement; he finds in a profitable trade an additional security against the temptations which might otherwise assail him upon his discharge, to seek the means of living by his wits, by theft, robbery or murder; and not unfrequently, a conviction of the very practical truth, that "honesty is the best policy," is fastened upon his conscience and his judgment.

On the score of economy, your committee believe the argument is in favor of a penitentiary. In the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Jersey, where penitentiaries are established, the earnings of the convicts exceed the expenses. In Connecticut, the aggregate profits for twelve years, up to 1839, were $63,920 12. In Kentucky, to the same period, they amounted to $36,847 32. In Ohio, for the years 1837, 1838, to $59,252 65. In Louisiana, for the years 1837-38, to $16,814 94. The profits of the Auburn penitentiary for the years 1838-'39, were $3,490 25; and of the Sing Sing State Prison, N. Y., for the years 1837-'38-'39, were $39,007 90. In Tennessee, for 1836-'37, the profits were $14,430 41. It is to be regretted that we have no statistical reports from the Georgia penitentiary, from which, as from those of Tennessee and Kentucky, we might hazard some safe analogical deductions. But whilst the penitentiaries above enumerated have been profitable, those at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington City, and in Michigan, have not paid expenses—the deficiencies ranging from $3,700 to $18,378, annually.—Viewing this subject in its most unfavorable aspect, as to the question of economy, and granting that a penitentiary would be an annual charge to the State of $10,000, which sum is much above the average annual charge of the five penitentiaries above enumerated) we will now inquire whether this would not be the *cheaper* plan of punishment, to say nothing of its reformatory tendencies.

From the few and imperfect returns made to the Executive department, under the Act of 1838-'39, the committee have been able to collate some facts which may be useful in this connexion, as enabling them to arrive at conclusions, not altogether conjectural. Returns from thirty five counties show that the number of prosecutions for the year prior to June 1st, 1840, for crimes and misdemeanors, was one thousand three hundred and fifty eight. Of this number, seventy-nine were crimes of various grades from petit larceny to murder, of which there were thirty-two convictions, twenty-one acquittals, and twenty-two not tried. (We will here remark, *en passant*, that these returns also show, that in these thirty-five counties, there were two hundred and forty-nine lunatics and idiots.) Taking it for granted that the remaining thirty five counties would have furnished an equal calendar of crime, we have for that year, two thousand seven hundred and sixteen State prosecutions—one hundred and fifty-eight of which would be included in a penitentiary code. Of this number, sixty-four were convictions, forty-two were acquittals, and forty-four untried. From our own observations of criminal trials, may we not conclude that of these forty-four acquittals, many escaped conviction on account of the severity of the punishment and the humanity of the jury? These returns further show that in ten counties, the sums paid for the prosecution of insolvent criminals and their maintenance in jail, for the year 1839, amounted to the sum of $4,110 97, which is an average for each county, of $411 10. We may assume that half of this sum was incurred in the prosecution of State prison offences, and that is a fair average for each county. From these *data* then we have the sum of $15,000 00 annually expended in the State of North Carolina, for the prosecution and maintenance, in jail, of insolvent criminals, charged with the commission of penitentiary offences. Assuming, then, that a penitentiary would be a public charge of $10,000 00 annually (which it probably would not be,) it would be a saving of expense in the administration of the criminal law.

As to the cost of construction, the committee do not possess sufficient information to enable them to make any estimate which they can confidently recommend as being correct. It necessarily depends upon the extent of the work, and is usually estimated by the cell.—Penitentiaries built upon the Auburn system are generally preferred for their cheapness, as well as their internal arrangement and superior discipline. The buildings and ground of the Massachusetts Penitentiary cost $30,000 00, while the Auburn cost over $600,000 00—the number of cells not known. The cost of the Cherry Hill Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, was $1,648 00 per cell.

Pittsburg,	978 00	"
Charlestown, Mass.	286 00	"
Sing Sing N. Y.	200 00	"
Weathersfield, Conn.,	150 00	"
Baltimore, Maryland,	146 00	"

From these facts we may conclude with some certainty that the cost of such a building in this State would not *exceed* $500 per cell, and would probably fall much short of it. But we will put it down at five hundred dollars. We have shown above the probable average number of convictions for State Prison offences, annually, to be about sixty-four. The number of prisoners, in the year 1839, in the Ohio penitentiary, was 485—in Baltimore, 393—in Kentucky 158, Washington City 62—in Tennessee, in 1837, it was 122. No statistical information of the various matters considered in this report, of later date than 1839 are within the reach of your committee. May we not assume, then, as a basis of calculation, that a building with two hundred cells would be sufficiently extensive for this State? Two hundred cells at $500 per cell, fixes the cost of the work at $100,000.

The question now comes up, of the ways and means. How shall the funds be raised? We answer, by direct taxation. This is the source, and the only source, from which they can come, without interfering with the arrangement of, and diverting from its great and patriotic purposes, our Common School Fund. Your committee would most earnestly protest against such appropriation of that fund. Let this sum of $100,000 be raised by taxation without distressing the people? We think so. The time necessary for arranging the plan and constructing the necessary buildings would probably be four years. This sum, therefore, could be collected in four annual instalments, that is to say, $25,000 per year, by the Comptroller's and Treasurer's Reports, made to the present session of the General Assembly, the present and town property tax for the year 1843, amounting to $31,722 30, raised by a tax of six cents on one hundred dollars valuation; and the poll tax amounting to $31,886 65, raised by a tax of twenty cents on the poll—making the aggregate sum of $63,608 95. The calculation, then, is a very simple one, that the additional tax of three cents on the land and six cents on the poll for four years would produce a sum sufficient to build a Penitentiary at the cost stated above. And it should be borne in mind that the building is in a state of forwardness, the convicts themselves can be made to do the work and such additions from time to time as may be necessary. Let it not be forgotten, that this additional tax of three and eight cents, is *less* than is annually paid by our citizens to defray State prosecutions, &c., under the existing laws, as shown by a preceding portion of this report.

There are various subjects involved in the consideration of the Penitentiary system not now necessary to be adverted to, and which will more appropriately become questions of discussion, upon its adjustment, when it shall be decided that we build a penitentiary. The question now arises, and by whom is this decision to be made? We answer by the People themselves, by a direct vote. Your committee do not feel themselves warranted, under the present and prospective embarrassments of the finances of the State, in recommending a tax be laid by the present General Assembly for the erection of a penitentiary, in the absence of an unequivocal and decisive expression of the public will on the subject. Your committee are not insensible to the claims which propositions for other public institutions of perhaps equal importance, have upon the favorable consideration of the people and of the Legislature. The deaf and dumb—the blind and insane, have claims upon the public sympathy and legislative bounty. Their misfortunes, their sufferings, and their helpless condition appeal to us by the most urgent impulses of humanity, and the sternest promptings of public duty. Almost every civilized community has responded to these appeals in the establishment of suitable institutions and asylums. The happy results of these State charities have more than realized public expectation. Hundreds have been rescued from the sufferings and horrors of insanity, and restored to reason and to society—the deaf and dumb mutes have been elevated from the animal existence of the brute to the sentient and intelligent condition of intelligent man. To the blind, whose organs of sight are closed against the ordinary modes of instruction—have been given the spectral vision, that light of the mind, which enables them to be freed from continual dependence—useful in society—and to find sources of comfort and happiness in the stores of intellectual enjoyments. The committee, therefore, would not direct exclusive attention to the special subject committed to their inquiry, excluding or postponing all others alike entitled to public consideration, but are deeply impressed with its great importance, and the propriety and necessity of some expression of their opinion.

The committee have annexed to this report, and ask that they may be taken as part of it, two papers which may serve for reference and comparison, one marked A. exhibiting the number of convictions and the crimes annexed, in each year, during 11 years, taken from the Register of the Auburn Prison. The other, marked B. exhibiting the "Forms of Crime" in the various States included therein.

That the views of the committee, as set forth in this Report, may be carried out, I am instructed to report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. ELLIOT,
Ch'n Pen'y Committee.

December 22, 1844.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

Barnum, Morris & McKnight,

112 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

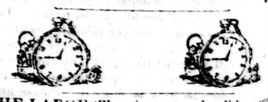
PURCHASERS of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Goods, Prints, Linens, Drillings, Sheetings, Shirtings, White Goods, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.*, are respectfully invited to examine their extensive assortment, which will be sold at extremely LOW PRICES for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.

Their stock will be found full and complete, and are receiving Goods from AUCTION DAILY. They solicit the attention of buyers with the confidence, satisfied that they can offer the strongest inducements.

New York, Jan. 10, 1845. 4

WATCHES,

Watches and Jewelry



THE LARGEST and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving large additions of descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the Manufactories of England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices at Retail, than any other house in America. Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best Workmen, at much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall street, New York.

Jan'y 24, 1845.—4-3mi (Up S

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1845.

THE MAILS—*Bad arrangement.*—We are not only brought down to the old slow rate of travel, and mails only six times a week, but the time of departure for the North is the worst that could be fixed on, viz: 10 o'clock A. M. The Northern Mail is to arrive here at 10 o'clock at night. Of course letters cannot be delivered till the next morning, and then there is no time to answer them before the mail is closed. So that it will be 36 hours after the arrival of letters here before it is possible to despatch answers. And after they do get off, we are told they are to be stopped 12 hours more in Raleigh. This is abominable.

Our numerous subscribers on the routes West from Raleigh, will be materially incommoded. We are to have no mail on Monday, and the issuing of the Observer on Tuesday morning by 9 o'clock would therefore be neither convenient nor satisfactory; and yet we must do that or have our subscribers on those routes served a week or ten days after the paper is issued, for Wednesday's mail will not reach Raleigh till after the Pittsborough and Hillsborough mails will have departed. We beg our friends in Chatham, &c. to have a little patience; for we hope that the present arrangement will not last long.

INSURANCE.—The enormous amounts drawn from North Carolina every year for Fire and Marine Insurance on property, is very naturally a subject of remark and complaint. It is known that upwards of $100,000 have been sent out of the State from this town alone, since the great Fire of 1831, for Fire insurance; and doubtless a much larger amount for Marine insurance. And the amount received back for losses by fire has been about $2,000; and for losses by sea perhaps $20,000. What a clog to the prosperity of our town! What a contribution to the already overgrown wealth of the Cities in which the Insurance Companies are located! At least $200,000 have been totally lost to this small community alone, within fourteen years past, by Insurance! And yet we would not have a single individual risk his property, on land or on sea, without insurance, unless he be perfectly able to bear its loss without serious inconvenience. We would urge every man to insure; but we call upon our fellow citizens to devise some plan by which this enormous profit on their business may be retained at home. Such a plan is perfectly practicable. It is the Mutual Insurance System now almost universally prevalent; which is as well understood, and as commonly adopted, in the small villages of New England, as in the larger cities of the Union and of Europe.

By that system, the insured have refunded to them all the premium they pay, except so much as is necessary to make good the losses and expenses, and gradually to accumulate a capital. For instance, we will state a case of actual and recent occurrence.—One concern in this place has shipped goods to New York within 10 months past to the amount of $30,000. This was insured in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of that city at 1 per cent. The amount of the premium therefore was $300. But the year's business was profitable, so that after paying losses and expenses and reserving a handsome sum to add to the Capital for paying future losses, there was a dividend to the insured of 40 per cent., or $160 on the $400 paid. Suppose that all of the $200,000 sent off for insurance within 14 years, had been upon the same terms, it is evident that the town would have saved $80,000. And it would have been still better if we had a Mutual Insurance Company at home, for then nearly the whole would have been saved, and we should now have had a handsome capital accumulated, to meet future losses.

For want of any institution of the kind among ourselves, we are sadly imposed upon by the offices abroad. Whilst they take risks at home at ½, ¾, ½, or at the most, 1 per cent., we are required to pay 1½, 2, and even 3 per cent. This is a monstrous tax on business. And if we have a proper spirit we will no longer submit to it.

A gentleman at our elbow informs us that his father took stock many years ago in a Mutual Insurance Company in a Northern City; that he never was required to pay a cent for his stock, as no losses were sustained that the ordinary premiums did not pay; that he actually derived a regular and handsome income as long as he lived from the profits.

Another informs us, that his property, in the same city, is insured for a premium of only 36-100 of one per cent. a year in a Mutual Insurance Company.

Have we not said enough to draw the serious attention of every citizen to this subject? Let us then act, and that without further delay. And we know of no one more proper to be called on, to promote that action, than our excellent Mayor, who has had this subject long at heart, and who has already, during his short service, infused so much of vigor into our Municipal law, and of efficiency into its administration.

An act was passed by the Legislature of 1842-3, incorporating a State Mutual Insurance Company; but as it does not appear ever to have been organized, it may be much better that we go to work for ourselves.

The President and Vice President elect, with the Lady of the former, and an escort of committees, office hunters, &c. arrived at Washington City on Thursday evening last, and were received with due honors by the Democracy.

The Intelligencer gives it as the prevalent opinion in Washington, that there will be nearly, if not quite, a complete revolution in the Cabinet, Mr. Calhoun setting the example of retirement from office. Who will succeed them has not leaked out, even if yet determined on. The Nashville Union, supposed to speak for Mr. Polk, lays it down as an indispensable rule of his, that no candidate for the succession shall be in the Cabinet.

The Globe is not to be *the* organ of the new Administration. Samuel Laughlin, formerly of the Nashville Union, has purchased the Madisonian, and that will be the Court paper.

THE PENITENTIARY QUESTION.—As the people of this State will be called on, in August next, to vote for or against the establishment of the Penitentiary System, we present to our readers the interesting Report of H. B. Elliott, Esq., the Senator from Randolph, who was Chairman of the Senate's Committee on the subject in our late Legislature. It should have appeared earlier, but for want of room.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Star is publishing the Laws passed at the late Session of the Legislature; the most important of which we intend to copy as they come to hand. On our first page will be found four of those which appeared in the last Star.

MEXICO—CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA!—The fate of this late Chief of the Mexican Republic is doubtless sealed at last. He has fallen into the hands of those who will esteem it the highest act of duty to put an end to his existence. The cry among all the people of Mexico, when they heard of his capture, was, "Shoot him! Shoot him and all his Generals! No mercy!" and doubtless he has ere this met that reward for all his deeds, good or bad. His career has been an eventful one. Previous to the battle of San Jatinto he had acquired a distinguished reputation as a General. In that, he was signally defeated, taken prisoner, and his life suspended by a thread, in consequence of his then recent atrocious cruelty to the countrymen of his captors. For reasons of State his life was spared. He was elevated by the Mexicans to their highest office. Here he is said to have been a Tyrant: and doubtless he was; but could a President of such a people be any thing else? The fault was in the ruled, more than in the ruler; and the world will be egregiously mistaken if his successor prove less a Tyrant than he was. His enemies even give him credit for talents far above those of any other public man in Mexico. Under these circumstances, one cannot but commiserate his fate, and mourn the sudden fall of one who was all-powerful some two months ago, whose word was law to millions then, who now unitedly demand his life, with the same voices which would have shouted hosannas to him if he had but vanquished his foes.—Such is popular applause! Such human greatness! Just two months after he left Jalapa in state, to go and crush the Revolution, he is carried back with his hands tied behind him, the only question being, whether he shall be executed at once, or undergo the form of a trial before he is despatched.

P. S. A later arrival from Mexico left Santa Anna still a prisoner at Perote—the same cold, dismal, and dreary place in which he so long held the Texans in captivity. His young wife and a friend were in prison with him. It was thought possible that his life might yet be spared, as the new President was inclined to mercy, though the people were not. He had requested permission to banish himself perpetually from the country, leaving his landed estates and property as a guaranty.

The veteran Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder addresses his readers in his last paper, on the occasion of completing *a Quarter of a Century* since he established that paper. He is the Father of the N. Carolina Press, [*i. e.* the oldest Editor,] and as estimable as a man as he is sound as a Whig Editor—albeit some of his Editorial family are not so good looking, or so well behaved, as he could wish.

COUNTERFEIT HALF EAGLES.—Quite a number of counterfeits of this description are in circulation. They are much lighter than the genuine gold coin. Efforts should be made to trace them to the manufactory, that it may be broken up; and for that purpose, every suspicious person who may attempt to pass one should be arrested and made to account for its possession, or be turned over to the law for punishment.

BENTON'S TEXAS BILL.—Mr. Benton's Texas movement is regarded on all hands as giving the finishing blow to annexation for this Session of Congress. He has declared that he will not support the House resolutions, and without his vote they cannot pass, even if they could with it. On the other hand, the Southern Locofocos denounce his bill so warmly that it is evident they will not vote for it. They have doubtless several reasons for their hostility; the most operative of which are, their personal dislike of Benton, and the fear of his supplanting Mr. Calhoun. The course of four of the most prominent organs of the party is curious enough, and quite illustrative of the harmony now existing in the ranks. The Globe supports Benton's bill; the Charleston Mercury denounces it and its author in no measured terms; the Richmond Enquirer gently deprecates its introduction, and would wheedle Benton by flattering and coaxing; whilst the N. Y. Evening Post is opposed to annexation in any shape. Yet annexation was the solitary *principle* on which Polk was elected.

HUMBUG.—See the following account of Mr. Polk's speech at Cincinnati, in reply to a strong *party* address made to him:—

"Mr. Polk's reply is said to have been that he was not *the President of a party*, but of the whole people of the United States: that he had been elected by the unbought suffrages of the people: that his only desire was, through the aid of an all-wise Providence, to be instrumental in promoting the prosperity, harmony, and union of the United States; and made no allusion to the party topics of Texas, Oregon, Slavery, and Democracy, which Judge Read had, in very bad taste to say the least of it, introduced into his address.

The Locofoco Senate of Virginia has refused to go into an election for U. S. Senator. The Whigs have a majority on joint ballot, and would re-elect Mr Rives. The Locos know that it can't be worse next year, and that they may possibly get a majority, so as to elect a man of their own; and so they violate their most sacred duty to themselves, their constituents, and the Union, by leaving a vacant seat in the Senate. If there be any of the spirit of *ancient* Virginia left, (which we doubt, by the bye,) this violation of duty will be amply punished.

A young man named Hildebrand, was dangerously, perhaps mortally, wounded, in firing a salute to Mr. Polk on his arrival at Wheeling.

U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says:—"The Hon. Wm. L. Dayton was duly re-elected U. S. Senator by the Joint Meeting of the Legislature of New Jersey yesterday, for the full term of six years from the fourth of March next.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last Report, Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases, viz:

By Ruffin, C. J., in N. Johnson, *et al.* v. Johnson's Ex'rs. *et al.* in Equity, from Warren: directing accounts to be taken, &c. Also, in Morgan v. Allen, from Henderson; judgment reversed. Also, in Newman v. Taber, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment. Also, in Bell v. Pearcy, from Macon; reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*.—Also, in Wilmington, *et al.* v. Chiles, from Caswell; judgment and judgment for the Plaintiffs. Also, in Welch v. Scott, from Cherokee; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Cowan v. Tucker, from Iredell; judgment reversed and a new trial granted.

By Daniel, J., in Thomas v. Young, in Equity, from Iredell; directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Cone v. Morgan and Morgan v. Cone, in Equity, from Nash; directing a decree for W. C. Also, in Horne v. Allen, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Ferrand, Admr. v. Howard, Ex'r., in Equity, from Jones. Also, in Gordon v. Holland, in Equity, from Beaufort; reversing the decree.

By Nash, J., in Plummer v. Brandon, in Equity, from Rowan; declaring Plaintiff entitled to an account and directing a reference. Also, in State v. Mann, from Stanly; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Spruill v. Davenport, from Tyrrell; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Briggs v. Evans, from Yancy; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hamilton v. Henry, from Henderson; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Nutall v. Burns, in Equity, from Granville; exceptions overruled and decree for Plaintiff.—*Raleigh Register.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 8th, Mr. McDuffie spoke in decided opposition to the Postage Bill, which he predicted would reduce the revenue of the Department so materially as to make it a heavy burden on the Treasury, and thus perpetuate the Protective system, &c. &c. Messrs. Simmons and Merrick defended the bill, and the question was taken and the bill *passed*, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Breese, Choate, Crittenden, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Francis, Henderson, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Sturgeon, Tappan, Upham, Walker, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Bagby, Clayton, Colquitt, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Phelps, Semple, Sevier—12.

On Monday, Mr. Haywood presented the joint resolutions of the State of North Carolina, instructing their legislators in Congress to use their influence to procure the speedy settlement of the claims of the Cherokees residing in that State.

Also, a memorial from the Cherokee Indians for indemnification.

By Mr. Huger: The memorial of the South Carolina Railroad Company, praying permission to import free of duty the pipes and necessary machinery for the construction of an atmospheric railway.

In presenting this petition, which had relation to a great improvement that was now being tested in England and France—viz: the construction of a railroad along which cars and other carriages should be impelled by atmospheric pressure—Mr. Huger remarked that a corporation in this country was desirous of trying the experiment, and wished the countenance of the Government in doing so; they wished to test it on a portion of the Charleston railroad, which was considered suitable for the experiment.—For this purpose they wished the Government to allow them to import the iron pipes sufficient for the length of a mile duly free; the company would bear the remainder of the expense of the experiment. Mr. H. hoped that the prayer of the petitioners would be acceded to, and that this very interesting and important experiment would be fully tested. If it proved successful, it would be of great public advantage; and if it failed, there would be no injury to any one but the petitioners. The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On Tuesday, the debate on Texas, which was fixed for this day, was postponed till Thursday, and several unimportant bills were considered and passed.

On Wednesday, the ceremony of counting the votes for President and Vice President was performed in the House, and after the Senate returned to its own Chamber, Mr. Walker was appointed to join the House Committee in notifying Messrs. Polk and Dallas of their election.

On Thursday, the resolutions for the indefinite postponement of the House resolutions for the Annexation of Texas, were taken up, and Mr. Morehead delivered a long and able speech against Annexation.

On Friday, Mr. Buchanan spoke in favor of Annexation.

On Saturday, Mr. Rives replied, avowing himself not opposed to Annexation, but opposed to it when to be done in an unconstitutional mode.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday the 8th, about 70 private bills were read a third time and passed.

On Monday, various bills relating to the Territories, were taken up, discussed, and passed in Committee of the Whole. Among them was the bill to authorize the people of Florida and Iowa to form State Constitutions and Governments, preparatory to their admission into the Union as States.

On Tuesday, Territorial business again occupied the entire sitting. On the bill to admit Florida and Iowa into the Union, two important amendments were made. The bill originally provided that whenever the population would justify it, Florida might be divided into two States. This provision the House struck out, by a vote of 86 to 57. So that Florida is to make but one State. And by the other amendment the bounds of Iowa were so contracted, as to leave territory enough for two other new States, whilst she retains about as much as Ohio, say about 40,000 square miles.

On Wednesday, after some unimportant business, the two Houses united in counting the Presidential votes, (noticed elsewhere.)

On Thursday, the bill for the admission of Iowa and Florida was *passed*, 145 to 34, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On Friday, the appropriation bills were considered.

On Saturday, a number of bills were acted on, but none worthy of special notice.

Executive Council.—We regret to state, that a majority of the Council did not meet Governor Graham on Wednesday last, pursuant to summons. The only members in attendance were Col. Myers of Anson, Dr. Perry of Franklin, and Mr. Lowry of Buncombe. Letters were received from Messrs. Britton, Howard and Cowles, stating their absolute inability to attend at this time. Mr. Roane was not heard from, and was confidently expected.

We have often expressed the opinion, and still adhere to it, that the Council should be composed of gentlemen selected from Counties more convenient to the seat of Government.

As its turns out, the public interest will not suffer by the failure to convene the Council, the object of its assembling not being a matter of pressing importance.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Saddle on the wrong Horse.—The "Richmond Enquirer" appeals most piteously to Mr. Senator Mangum, to vote for the Joint Resolution from the House, for the annexation of Texas. But the "Enquirer" is on the wrong tack altogether. Its Editor professing to regard the Right of Instruction as the apple of his eye, should rather appeal to Mr. Haywood, to vote *against* the Resolution, and thus practically carry out the wishes of his constituents. Thrice, within the last six months, has North Carolina expressed herself opposed to annexation—in August, when Graham was elected; at the Presidential Election; and during the recent Session of our Legislature. In voting to annex Texas in any mode, therefore, Mr. Haywood runs counter to the wishes of his constituents, expressed so plainly, that "he who runs may read." But, in pursuing the course he does, he is carrying out his public declaration, that he is the "Senator of his party."—*Ral. Register.*

SOUNDNESS OF MIND.—A lawyer (says the New York Journal of Commerce,) who was testifying, in one of the courts, in relation to a man's sanity, said, "I have no doubt of the old gentleman being perfectly sane at the time referred to. I recollect that he refused to pay me my costs, or at least he made me strike several items off my bill."

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

CASH AND CREDIT—A WORD TO THE COUNTRY.

We have long been moved to say something directly to the Farming, Manufacturing and Laboring People generally of our Country on the extent to which they tax themselves by *buying on credit* articles for which they should pay down. Let us illustrate:

There are a few wholesale merchants in this City who sell goods for cash only, and these charge their customers, over and above the cash cost of the articles purchased, a profit of *five* per cent. The large majority of City dealers, however, are required to give *credit* to the country merchants who buy of them, and these sell their goods at an advance of *twenty-five* per cent. on the cash cost. To speak of the increased charge as 'profit' would be a very incorrect use of language—but a small part of it is actual profit, the bulk of it being absorbed in losses by bad debts, 'shaves' on notes discounted, law costs, collectors' travelling expenses and pay, salaries of bookkeepers, and all the various charges of the cumbrous and wasteful machinery of mercantile debt and credit. It is no fault of our City Merchants that these enormous expenses are incurred. *They* would gladly sell all their goods for cash down and at corresponding prices, but their customers demand and obtain credit, and must of course pay accordingly. Goods cannot be sold on credit for any thing like cash prices, no matter how solvent the buyers.

Let us see how gigantic is the loss incurred by our Laboring People through this preference of credit to cash in mercantile transactions:

The average value of goods imported into the country and not reexported is about One Hundred and Twenty Millions; while the value of Domestic Productions which are bought and sold through the merchants must be at least twice as much, or Two Hundred and Forty Millions. Of the aggregate probably not less than Three Hundred Millions' worth, are sold to the consumers on credit, at a charge of twenty per cent. or Sixty Millions per annum more than if all goods were bought for ready pay. Here is an annual charge of Sixty Millions per annum—more than the cost of our Federal and all our State Governments—levied each year upon the productive industry of the Country by the system of Mercantile Credit. It is paid mainly by the Farmers and Planters, who persist in buying their Goods mainly on credit, and thus compelling the Merchants to charge an average of at least twenty-five per cent. more for them than if they were uniformly paid for on delivery. Many a farmer, many a neighborhood, many a County, is falling deeper and deeper in debt every year by reason of this very error. For instance: a County in Michigan turns off a surplus of $100,000 worth of Wheat, Cattle, Potash, &c. annually. This produce is invariably sold for ready pay, and at cash prices. That same County buys and consumes products every year which cost $80,000 originally, and which it might obtain for $95,000, ready pay. But its merchants buy on credit, and so are charged $115,000, because its consumers insist on having credit, and are charged $130,000 to $150,000. The result is that both merchants and farmers are every year running deeper in debt; and, though each, looking at their ledgers or their farms, believe they are getting ahead, yet in the end the merchants will be bankrupts and the farmers, selling out at a sacrifice or sold out by the Sheriff, will in a few years be making tracks for Iowa or Nebraskie.

The remedy for all this is very simple—cash up. Let the farmer, having sold off his last year's crop to pay his store bill, give a note for the balance, if any, and resolve never again to run in debt for goods. Let him retrench his purchases, and turn off butter, eggs, stock, any thing in short, to pay for what he must buy, until his next crop comes in, and let the girls wear their old dresses till then. They will look all the better for it in the eyes of men and women of sense—the only eyes they should care for. When harvest comes round, let the farmer pay whatever wages he owes, or sell produce to cash buyers, or to those who will pay his own price for it—next spring)—and then insist on having his tea and coffee, his cloths and wares, at an average of twenty per cent. cheaper by the quantity than when he bought by driblets and agreed to pay sometime or other. If his old merchant will not do this, he will find enough who will be glad to.

"What!" says a questioner, 'would you destroy the *Credit System?*" Never a bit, sir; but we protest against the credit *without* system. We cherish a true Credit System, and glory in a proper credit, but the trust extended by merchants to Tom, Dick and Harry is not and never was of this kind. Tom evaporates between two days; Dick takes to drink for a living and flogging his wife for Home Industry, while Harry has nothing now, but will pay when he gets ready. All the goods bought by these worthies must be paid for by the hard-working farmers and mechanics around them. The merchant can't afford to give them away, but must charge enough for his goods to cover the loss on bad customers. Rather a bad system this for those who pay.

Let the man of money lend at moderate interest, on good security, to the industrious and thrifty who need it: let the man of large property sell off a farm or a lot to any one who will give a fair price and improve upon it, even though he cannot pay a farthing at present but the interest. A mortgage on the land will be ample security, and the prompt payment of the interest will answer every purpose. This is the Credit *System*—credit by those who have to those who need, and credit based on a definite agreement to pay and security given. But mercantile credit is almost uniformly loose and insecure; he who gives it is often quite as needy as those who ask it; and it is inevitably attended by high charges. It were better that the farmer should mortgage his property and pay twelve per cent. interest for money to pay for his goods, than run in debt for them at the stores.

—Shall not this matter be considered?

POSTSCRIPT.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This morning, at half past 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered bursting out from the interior of the large wooden building owned and occupied by Messrs. J. H. & J. Martine, the upper story as a Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory, and the lower with a large stock of Hardware, Oils, Paints, &c. &c. The firemen and citizens were promptly on the spot, but the fire had made such progress before it was discovered, that it was impossible to do more than save the neighboring buildings, which were in imminent danger, but, with the exception of a small rear building, they were preserved. Scarcely any thing was rescued from the store. The most important of their account books were fortunately at the dwelling of Mr. J. Martine. Messrs. M. were insured $9,000, which we are grieved to learn is only about half their loss. How the fire originated, is not known. The worthy sufferers have the sincere sympathy of the whole community. Mr. Z. Burroughs again suffered some loss by damage to his goods in removing them.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Love Culbreth, Mr. ISAIAH McPHAIL to Miss ELLEN SOPHIA PARKER, daughter of Mr. J. D. Parker.

In Moore county, on the 6th instant, by Malcom McCrummen, Esq., Mr. DONALD McDONALD to Miss ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Patterson.

In Lancaster District, S. C., at the residence of Mr. Alexander Steele, on the 4th inst., by Chappell Heath, Esq., Mr. ALBERT T. ROBINSON, of Montgomery county, N. C., to Miss LUCY CONNER, of St. Augustine, Florida.

In Wilmington, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. JOHN G. BAUMAN, to Miss ELLEN FITNAM.

On the 15th ult., at Pine Land, near Wilmington, by Rev. J. McDaniel, Mr. JAMES M. STEVENSON, to Miss CHRISTIANA, daughter of Daniel Sanders, Esq.

DIED,

At her own residence, in this county, on the 9th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE MORISON, relict of the late Normand Morison of this county, in the 77th year of her age.

Mrs. Morison has for many years been a consistent and worthy member of the Presbyterian Church; she has uniformly enjoyed the good will and esteem of a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends; she discharged her domestic duties with distinguished constancy and fidelity, being, most emphatically, what an inspired Apostle calls a "*keeper at home;*" and, to crown all, she was a woman of exemplary piety. She has left three sons to mourn her departure; but they have no need to sorrow as those who have no hope; for assuredly *their* loss is *her* unspeakable gain.—*Com.*

In Robeson county, on the 11th inst., ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Sen., aged 75 years.

In Guilford county, on the 6th inst., of pneumonia, ELIZABETH MELISSA McLEAN, daughter of Col. Joel and Mary Ann McLean, in the 18th year of her age.

In Greensborough, on the 9th inst., JESSE ALBRIGHT, aged about 24. Also, on the 10th, LYDIA LINDSAY, wife of Wm. R. D. Lindsay. Also, on the 13th, JOSEPH BELL, a youth from the town of Beaufort.

In St. Clair county, Illinois, of fever, RICHARDSON PINCH, Esq., of Davidson county, N. C., in the 67th year of his age, leaving an affectionate family to mourn their irreparable loss.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 19.

Brandy, peach,	60	a 75	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	45	a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7	a 25
Bacon,	5½	a 6			
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Molasses,	25	a 30
Butter,	12	a 15	Oats,	30	a 35
Bale Rope,	7	a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Coffee,	7½	a 10	Nails, cut,	5	a 5½
Cotton,	5	a 5½	Powder, keg,		$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Rags,		2
Corn,	40	a 50	Sugar, brown,	6	a 9½
Copperas,	3	a 3½	" Lump,		14
Candles, F. F.,	11	a 12½	" Loaf,	14	a 16
Flour, new,	$3½	a $4	Salt, (bushel,)	45	a 50
Feathers,	28	a 30	Sack,	$2	a $2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 15	a $1 25	Tallow,	6	a 7
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tin, box. ½ x,		$10
" dry,	8	a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 2½
Iron,	4½	a 5	Wheat,	70	a 85
Lard,	7	a 8	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lime,	$1½	a $2	Wool,	12½	a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. lb.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. yd

REMARKS.—No change to notice in prices of Produce. Cotton sells at 5 to 5½; not much coming in for sale.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 12.
Report of Sales, &c.

Several thousand barrels of turpentine have been sold since our last report at 2,12½ to 2,15, for No. 1 soft. The latter was the going price yesterday.

Tar has fallen a little; at 1,25 sales have been made the present week.

Timber is of ready sale now at 5 to 6½ for the qualities required by the mills.

Flooring boards have brought 11 dls. since our last week's report; wide boards have sold at 8½, scantling at same; sales of R. O. hhd. staves, rough, at 8, 9, and 10 dls. Shingles are dull at 2 dls.

Corn is lower, some lots from vessel have sold at 40 cts.

Sales of bacon, hog round, at 6½.

Sales at auction of N. O. molasses in bbls. at 23 to 24 cents. A lot 300 bbls. same kind, to arrive, has been sold at 23 cts.

Cuba molasses on the wharf is held at 22.

The cargo T. I. salt referred to last week was sold in part at 20 cts.—*Chronicle.*

At Columbia, Cotton 4½ to 5¾. At Columbus, 3½ to 5. At Macon, 3½ to 5. At New Orleans, 3½ to 7¾—sales of the week 39,500 bales, at ¼ advance. At New York, 4¾ to 7—a decline of ⅛ to ¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 6¾. Corn 44. Bacon 5 to 6½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 3½ to 5¾—principally 4¾ to 5½. Bacon 6½ to 7. Corn 45 to 50

Total receipts of Cotton 1,261,363 bales, against 1,095,626 last year.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable, and will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

Dr. J. D. McCABE, DENTIST,

FROM RICHMOND, VA.,

Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland; Fellow of the American Society of Dentists, and Cor. Sec'y Va. Society of Dental Surgeons,

WILL remain for a few days in Fayetteville, and may be consulted at the Lafayette Hotel, by all who, from decay or loss of teeth, may need his services. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.

Feb'y 19, 1845. 46-2w

Valuable Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

ON Monday of County Court, March 3, 1845, will be sold at the Court House, 180 acres of Land, known as the Broadfoot Mill Land, on which are Saw and Grist Mills. Terms liberal, and at sale. By order of the Assignee of W. R. Carman.

WILLKINGS, *Auctioneer.*

February 18, 1845. 46-ts

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., J. D. Williams, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the last of November last, a NEGRO GIRL named KINZEY, about eighteen or twenty years old. She speaks quick, and is rather over the ordinary height of most women. I expect she will try to pass as free. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver her to me at my residence in Granville county, N. C., or confine her in any Jail, so that I get her. Residence near the Store of Mr. E. N. Carter.

R. H. COLEY, Adm'r of Thos. Coley, dec'd.

February 9, 1845. 46-4w

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

Christian Zabriskie,	Abr'm T. Bokerck,
Andrew C. Benedict,	Francis Steinheil,
Frederick W. Favre,	Sam'l H. Clapp,
Jeremiah Johnson,	John Leggett,
John Skillman,	Chas. O. Handy,
Sam'l Willets,	Lemuel Richardson.
Nicholas Wyckoff,	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Cumberland county who feel interested, are requested to meet at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Tuesday at half past three o'clock, P. M., the 4th day of March next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a Free Bridge across the Cape Fear River at some point near Fayetteville.

Feb'y 13, 1845. 46-2w

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46-4w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Grove W. May *vs.* George Briley.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against George Briley, at the suit of Grove W. May, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on land as the property of the said George Briley.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said George Briley notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 46-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Solomon Townsend, Adm'r of Gilbert Townsend, dec'd., *vs.* Richmond Townsend, David Townsend, John H. Townsend, Charity Townsend.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 46-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

James M. Waddill *vs.* James H. Martin.

Original Attachment Levied on Lands and Negroes.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James H. Martin, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 46-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Wm. Johnson *vs.* George W. Maske.

EXECUTION LEVIED ON DEFENDANT'S LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George W. Maske, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Land levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 46-6w

THESE lines are inserted here for the purpose of warning all persons not to credit, bargain, nor sell, nor make any contract with, my wife Druzilla Goodwin, who left my bed and board on the 1st day of

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Fashionable **WORSTED GOODS** for Ladies' dresses, such as Paris Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; Cashmere-de-Lains, fashionable style; Muslin-de-Lains, some very fine; an assortment of colors of Paris Cord Gimp; extra fine Cloak Cords and Tassels, for Gentlemen; a few "Fanny Elsslers," and the "Tumble Toys;" Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and col'd Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

A few bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar, for families,
Prime Rio Coffee,
A few M Principe Cigars, prime, for sale cheap.
Call soon and see.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
North East corner Market Square.

Dec. 18, 1844. 38tf

NEW GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of **GOODS**, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Currant and Guava Jelly, Prunes, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY*.

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 33tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Waggon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Fine old Port WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

CHEESE.

10 CASKS SUPERIOR CHEESE, in fine order, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 16, 1845. 42tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

5000 LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, near Post Office.

Nov'r 5, 1844. 31tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

AND 42 PACKAGES

Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

Summer House for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale, 150 acres of Land, on Little Cross Creek, about three miles from Town, with a good Farm of 20 acres under fence, on which is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke House, and other Out Houses, and a good young Orchard of 100 Trees, a first rate Spring, and a Well in the yard, with a substantial Dam and Mill Site.

370 acres of Land near Marsh's, 11 miles from Town, on the Wilmington Stage Road, a rare chance for Timber and Turpentine Makers. This Land will be sold in two parcels, if necessary.

176 acres of Land not far from the above, known as the "Watery Branch Land."

For particulars, apply to

A. J. ERAMBERT.

Jan'y 19, 1845. 42-1m

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, (M.,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

1 vacant Lot, South side of Hay street, joining Curtis and McRae.

1 Lot on Cool Spring street, with a Stable thereon.

Terms.—A credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Sold by a Decree of the Court of Equity.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

Jan'y 18, 1845. 42ts

GOLD AND SILVER MINE DISCOVERED!

FIVE miles South East of Franklinsville, at a place called the Pilot Mountain. Here is the greatest sign for metal we have ever seen. We can melt out Silver, Lead, and Iron, out of surface rock, with beautiful stars glittering on surface rock formed of trenedite. Crucibles are found in abundance, and worn out by another race of beings from the present; these crucibles hold from a gill to half a pint, and weigh from 1½ lbs. to 7 lbs. We have found chrystalized Gold and Silver Ore. The owners of these Mines are not able to work them, and call loudly for help. Any person wishing further particulars about these Mines, can obtain them by addressing PHILIP HORNEY, (post paid,) at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1844. 38-3m

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.,

No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES*, a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON for MACHINERY; BEST JUNIATA IRON*, assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES*, and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON*, all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

To Southern Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE Firm of LORD, STEBBINS & CO. was dissolved on the 31st December last.

HAYNES LORD, JOHN D. WARREN, BENJAMIN SALTER, Jr., (all members of the late Firm,) in connection with DANIEL L. ROSS, under the firm of

Lord, Warren, Salter & Co.,

Will continue the sale of Domestic DRY GOODS at the Old Stand of Lord, Stebbins & Co., 75 PEARL STREET, and solicit consignments of YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c., on which advances as heretofore will be made.

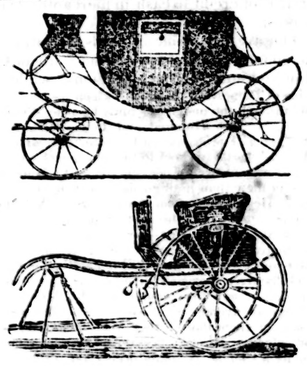
New York, Jan'y 1, 1845. 43-9w

JUST RECEIVED,

30 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
2 casks *Pure* French BRANDY,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
25 boxes Cheese,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 19, 1844. 38tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 50tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.

Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal rot" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

Just Received and for Sale,

10 HALF BBLS. BOSTON CRACKERS,
10 half ditto Butter ditto.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 1, 1845.

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

For Sale or Hire,

A SECOND hand BUGGY, and also two HORSES. THOS. J. MIMS.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Luretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant set of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra. No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Vardigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving,

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last, 15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 30 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MONROE,
CHRISTOPHER MONROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adopt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

10 Bbls. NEWARK CIDER, for sale by D. McLAURIN.

Jan. 28, 1845. 43tf

GRAND SCHEMES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000!!—$15,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 9 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 1, 1845.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,320, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 60 of 500, 60 of 400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 26 wholes			$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Jan'y 22, 1845. 43-1dpd

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD COOK. Apply at this Office.

Jan. 14.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 30tf

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and other mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cognac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual.

D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

The Subscribers have now in Store

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of those Goods usually kept in his line, among which are—

New crop Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
A beautiful lot of fancy Prunes, in various sized boxes,
New crop Citron,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Pepper and Alspice,
Spanish Cigars,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Hair Powder,
Essence Lemon and Peppermint,
And a general assortment of Cordials, Wines and Spirits.
Also, a large lot of superior TOYS.

N. B. CANDIES of a superior quality, (manufactured by himself,) are kept constantly on hand, and made fresh to order at prices to suit the times, viz: Retail price, 30 cents per lb.; wholesale, 25. D. S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1844. 35tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Burk,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsuparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.	

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.